In the Specification:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Among a variety of flat panel displays, LCDs are regarded most promising displays that can replace CRTs. Further expansion of the market of LCDs is expected as a result of the application of them not only to display monitors of PCs (personal computers), word processors and office automation equipment but also to display units of consumer (home) electric apparatuses such as wide screen televisions and portable small televisions.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Presently, the most frequently used mode of display of LCDs is the normally white mode utilizing TN (twisted nematic) liquid crystals. Such an LCD has an electrode formed on each of surfaces of two glass substrate opposite to each other and horizontal alignment films formed on both of the electrodes. An alignment treatment is performed on the two horizontal alignment films in directions orthogonal to each other by means of rubbing or the like. On the outer surface of each of the substrates, there is provided a polarizer whose polarizing axis is aligned with the rubbing direction of the alignment film on the inner surface of the respective substrate.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--In an active matrix type MVA TFT LCD having a TFT formed at each pixel, the direction of alignment of the liquid crystals in a pixel can be separated into a plurality of direction. This makes it possible to achieve a quite large viewing angle and high contrast compared to those of TN-type TFT LCDs. Since no rubbing process is required, the manufacturing steps can be simplified with an increase in the yield of manufacture.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 10, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--However, conventional MVA type TFT LCDs are still to be improved in terms of the response time of display. Specifically, although they can achieve a high speed response when display is turned to black again after a change from black display to white display, they are somewhat inferior to TN-type TFT LCDs in terms of response time during a change from a certain halftone to another halftone.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 6, line 21, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--As described above, while MVA TFT LCDs have solved the problems with conventional LCDs in terms of the viewing angle, contrast and response time in displaying

black, white and then black again, they are not still as good as conventional TN-type LCDs in terms of response time in displaying halftones and transmittance.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 7, line 12, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--A TN-type LCD 100 will be first described with reference to Figs. 43A through 43C. As shown in Fig. 43A, liquid crystals 102 of the TN-type LCD 100 are aligned at a twist of 90 deg. between an electrode 108 on an upper substrate 104 and an electrode 110 on a lower substrate 106 provided opposite to each other (alignment films on both of them are not shown) when not voltage is applied. When a voltage is applied between the electrodes 108 and 110, as shown in Fig. 43B, the liquid crystal molecules erect on the substrates 104 and 106 substantially perpendicularly thereto, which removes the twist. When the application of the voltage is stopped, the liquid crystal molecules rotate in a direction substantially in parallel with the surfaces of the substrates 104 and 106 to be in the twisted alignment again. As thus described, in the case of the TN-type LCD 100, it can be thought not only that the alignment of liquid crystal molecules in the vicinity of interfaces of the electrodes 108 and 110 to the alignment films (not shown) is controlled by a regulating force of the alignment films as indicated by the shaded part 112 in Fig. 43C but also that a twisted alignment achieved by adding a chiral agent or the like alignment control is achieved to some degree even on liquid crystal molecules located in the middle of the liquid crystal layer 102.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--As shown in Fig. 42A, liquid crystal molecules except those located in the vicinity of linear protrusions 126, 128 and 130 among liquid crystals 124 of an MVA LCD 114 are aligned substantially perpendicularly to substrate surfaces between an electrode 120 on an upper substrate 116 and an electrode 122 on a lower substrate 122 (alignment films on both of the substrates are not shown) which are provided opposite to each other when no voltage is applied. Liquid crystal molecules in the vicinity of the linear protrusions 126 through 130 are aligned substantially perpendicularly to the surfaces of the alignment films which are not shown on inclined surfaces of the protrusions and are inclines relative to the surfaces of the substrates. When a voltage is applied between the electrodes 120 and 122, as shown in Fig. 42B, tilting of liquid crystals sequentially propagates in the tilting direction of the liquid crystal molecules in the vicinity of the linear protrusions 126 through 130 for regulating alignment. As a result, liquid crystal molecules in the middle of the region or gap between one linear protrusion and another linear protrusion are tilted with a time lag. Especially, the speed of propagation of the tilting of liquid crystal molecules are low in the case of a change from black to a dark halftone because the amount of the change in the applied voltage is small and the change in the strength of electric fields in the liquid crystals is therefore also small.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 12, line 12, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The above-described object is achieved by a liquid crystal display having two substrates facing each other with a predetermined gap therebetween, an electrode formed on each of surfaces of the two substrates facing each other, vertical alignment films formed on the electrodes and liquid crystals having negative dielectric anisotropy sealed in the gap, characterized in that it comprises a singular point control portion for performing control such that a singular point of a director of the liquid crystals is formed in a predetermined position when a voltage is applied between the electrodes and in that alignment of the liquid crystals is controlled using at least the singular point thus formed.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 21, line 23, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The protruding structure 8 is formed on the electrode 16 on the lower substrate 20, and the top of the protruding structure is covered by the vertical alignment film 2. While the protruding structure 8 is preferably in a configuration like a square pole with a small height, it may have a different configuration similar to the same. The protruding structures 10a, 10b, 10c and 10d are formed on the electrode 18 on the upper substrate 22 such that they surround the protruding structure 8 at a predetermined interval (pitch). The top

of the protruding structures 10a through 10d is covered by the vertical alignment film 4. Each of the protruding structures 10a through 10d having a predetermined height has a cross-shaped configuration when vied from the side of the substrate surface as shown in Fig. 2. The protruding structures 10a through 10d are provided adjacent to each other such that the ends of the crosses face each other at a predetermined interval. Liquid crystal display regions are formed between the protruding structures 10a through 10d and the protruding structures 8 surrounded by the same.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 24, line 26, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--The above-described configurations the protruding structures 8 and 10a through 10d as singular point control portions are merely examples, and elements for controlling the positions of singular points acting as singular point control portions may be in various configurations. Figs. 4 through 12 are schematic views of examples of control elements for forming first singular points (s = +1) in the case of four separate alignments as viewed in the direction of the normal line of the substrates. Fig. 4 shows a protruding structure 30 made of an insulator in the form of a quadrangular pyramid. By providing the quadrangular pyramid such that its bottom is located on the surface of at least either the lower substrate 20 or upper substrate 22, it is possible to incline liquid crystal molecules 6 in the vicinity of the inclined surfaces of the quadrangular pyramid in a direction perpendicular

to the inclined surfaces, thereby forming a first singular point in the middle of the protruding structure 30 as viewed in the direction of the normal line of the substrate surface.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 41, line 28, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Such an after-image phenomenon will now be described by referring to Fig. 44 again. The positions of singular points on the linear protrusions 126 through 130 for regulating alignment shown in Fig. 44 move on the linear protrusions 126 through 130 in depending on any changes in the distortion as a result of the application of a voltage. The movement of the singular points is visually recognized as an after-image because it causes a change in the direction of domain control.--